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1930/31

SUMMIT
CHOICE
NURSERY STOCK

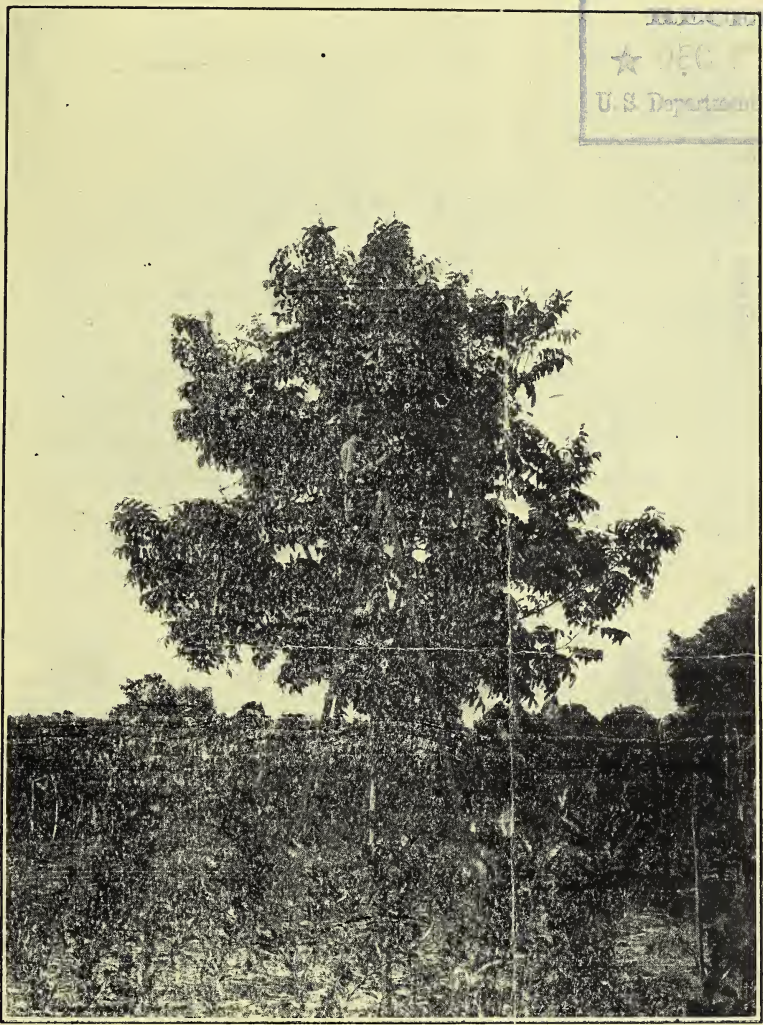


NURSERIES

MONTICELLO,

FLORIDA.

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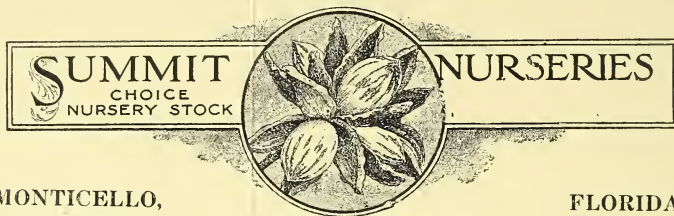


The Southern Farmer who plants Pecan Trees is sure to increase his present income and leave a valuable heritage to his children.

H. K. MILLER,
President.

H. A. GOSSARD,
Vice-President.

W. P. JERNIGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.



MONTICELLO,

FLORIDA.

(Branch Nursery at Foley, Ala.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

LOCATION. Our General Office and Nurseries are located at Monticello, in Jefferson County, Florida, and may be reached by the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line Railways. We have Telephone and Telegraph service.

In Applying Prices for five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class, the ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, will be used.

Terms Cash for orders for immediate shipment. Orders booked in advance of shipping season should be accompanied by 25% of the amount of the order. We do not wish to ship C. O. D. when avoidable, unless order for such shipment is accompanied by 25% of the total amount of the order. For trees to be shipped by **Parcel Post**, add 25% to catalogue prices to cover extra packing and postage.

Shipping Instructions should be full and definite as to name and address of customer, to whom, where, and when to ship, by express, freight, or mail. These instructions should be plainly written to avoid possible errors. It is our desire to please our customers in every way and we wish their co-operation to this end.

WE GUARANTEE our nursery stock sent out to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. It must be agreed that our liability under this guaranty of stock is limited in amount to the original price received for the stock in question. Our responsibility for delivery ceases when we have delivered the stock, in good condition, to the transportation company or carrier and have obtained their receipt for same. Any claims for error should be made promptly within five days of receipt of stock.

A WORD OF INTRODUCTION

It is with real pleasure that we present this, our 1920-21 catalogue and price-list, to our friends and patrons. It is quite plain and unpretentious, but we assure you that the stock it represents is of the very best grade. We take pride in our achievements of the past sixteen years, during which period the Summit Nurseries have been under the present management. We have seen them grow year by year, both in extent of acreage and business transacted, until now our plant is growing and selling more than ten times the output of our earlier years' management.

During this period it has not been our policy to strive for mere bigness, but we have exercised every care to provide for the natural increased demands made upon us for our stock, and have endeavored, at all times, to send out only such stock as we would care to purchase were we in the market for trees.

The growth of our business and the retention of our customers from year to year are strong evidences that our methods of doing business are appreciated.

For fourteen years prior to September 1, 1904, the Summit Nurseries were owned by the late D. L. Pierson, and, under his guidance, while the output was not large, the Nurseries acquired an enviable reputation for square dealing. Many of his old customers still look to us for their supplies, and we have at this time in our employ men who have been with the firm for more than twenty-five years.

For the coming season we have a nice line of stock. We are making every effort to increase the supply of our present varieties and are adding other standard varieties of proven value so that our offerings of stock will be as complete as our friends and patrons may wish. The owners of the Nurseries are men of scientific training and have had many years' experience in these lines.

We solicit the patronage of not only our present friends and patrons, but of those who have not yet bought of us, fully assuring them that every effort will be made to fill their orders promptly and in such a manner as to justify their faith and confidence in us.

We endeavor to limit our production to such varieties as have real merit; to send out stock true to name; to give full value for money received, and, above all, to maintain a high standard of business integrity.

To our customers of the past we desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for past favors, especially for the good reports they have made of us to their friends and neighbors. This good will is of inestimable value to any business. We trust that our pleasant relations may continue to our mutual benefit. We are always glad to have those who are interested to visit us.

In order that the greatest degree of success may be had from our trees, and that you may derive profitable and early returns, we will ask that you read carefully our suggestions on the care of nursery stock and follow them as closely as circumstances will permit. We have an interest, other than financial, in the success of our stock in others' hands.

H. K. MILLER,
President.

TREE PLANTING

The importance of planting trees has long been recognized by all civilized peoples. Our Government has even set aside a holiday to encourage such planting, and this is ample evidence that to plant a tree is a most commendable thing to do. Trees may be planted with different objects in view, all of which serve some good purpose. Many trees are planted with a view of making the home surroundings more comfortable and inviting. Such plantings are well worth while, and not only add pleasure to the owner but enhances the value of the property in case it is placed on the market. Home plantings may also be arranged so as to yield a succession of fruits, thereby adding greatly to the attractiveness of a home and affording food of a delightful and beneficial nature. Where one has sufficient suitable land, orchards may be planted with a view to increasing the income or as a means for earning a livelihood.

For the South, we recommend the Pecan Tree above all things else in horticultural lines for a sure and lasting income. It requires some ten years for a pecan tree to yield a profitable return in nuts. However, a pecan tree begins to yield a high income from the day it is planted, if it is given proper care. The income is held in trust until the tree becomes productive or is sold. To illustrate, there is an orchard on our grounds that was set just eleven years ago on land that was worth \$30 per acre. When the planting was finished the orchard was worth \$60 per acre. At the end of the first year it was worth \$100 per acre. It has increased yearly in value and is now yielding a net income of 10% on a valuation of \$1,000 per acre. Still this orchard is just in its infancy and its net cost has not exceeded \$200 per acre to date.

The Satsuma Orange is another tree of great value to those living in the immediate Gulf Coast country, a profitable return may be had within five years. Growing the Satsuma in the territory mentioned is attended with about the same risk as growing the Grapefruit in middle Florida. No one, having suitable soil, should be without citrus fruit trees in this section of the country.

The successful production of Peaches, Plums, Figs, Persimmons and other fruits in the South has already been proven entirely feasible and only requires the selection of suitable varieties, proper locations and intelligent care. We have recommended the planting of the above items for years and there are many homes and farms throughout the South which have become exceedingly valuable by acting on these suggestions. We have even followed our own recommendations and are still setting all the above-mentioned items, much to our material benefit. Overproduction seems remote, and we feel that every home and every farm in the South, at a small outlay of funds and some energy and intelligence, may be greatly enhanced in value and also made a better abode for its fortunate owners.

CARE OF NURSERY STOCK BY PLANTERS

Preparation of Soil. Too much care can hardly be given the land prior to setting an orchard. It is so much easier to get the land in shape before than after planting that we strongly urge attention to this. Clearing should be done at least one season prior to planting. All stumps and roots should be removed so as not to obstruct cultivation. It is well to get out all fragments of wood of such a nature as to cause wood lice. The soil should be well broken—subsoiled if possible—harrowed and planted to peas, velvet-beans or some other crop to be turned under in order to add humus to the soil. Should the soil be sour, an application of lime will prove beneficial.

Locating Places for Trees. When the soil is turned and harrowed, the rows may be laid off and a stake placed where each tree is to stand. As a rule, it is best to set the trees in squares equally distant, but in special cases other methods may be employed. The distance between the trees should be governed by the kind of tree and the fertility of the soil, as well as other factors. The error of planting too close is quite common. A table of distances for planting in general use is given on another page.

Trees on Arrival. It is best to plant the trees immediately on arrival. The boxes or bales may be carried to the fields, a few trees taken out at a time and wrapped with wet burlap, thus protecting the roots from the air and sunshine as the planting proceeds. We recommend this procedure in all cases where possible. If some delay is necessary before planting, then the trees should be heeled-in. In order to do this, dig a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots, and slope one side. Spread the roots carefully in the trench, allowing the trunks to rest on the incline. Cover the roots well with moist earth, and water freely. It is well to protect the tops from sunshine. Under no circumstances allow the roots to become dry by exposure to air or sunshine. Just here is the cause from which a large percentage of nursery stock fails to live, so let us repeat **under no circumstances permit the roots of your trees to become dry.**

Pruning. Some trees must be pruned in the nursery. Most trees should be cut back one-half or more at the time of transplanting. An exception to this rule is the Pecan tree. It should not be pruned unless it is above six feet in height, until the second year after planting. All broken or mutilated roots should be removed with a sharp cutting tool.

Setting Trees. The trees should be planted the same depth as they stood in the nursery, as determined by the change of color at the collar. In case of Citrus trees, by all means see that the bud-point of union is an inch or two above the ground-level, otherwise serious results may follow in after years. Spread the roots in a normal position, filling in with top-soil, and, at the same time, pressing the soil firmly to the roots. As the filling-in proceeds, tamp the soil firmly with the feet. Failure to pack the earth well at this stage is likely to result in the loss of the tree. Unless the soil is quite moist, and even in case it is, it is well to add a bucket of water when the hole is two-thirds filled. After the water sinks away, add more dirt. About one pound of a mixture of bone meal and sulphate of potash should be incorporated with the soil used in filling in the last three inches. The mixture should be in the proportion of nine parts of bone meal to one part of high-grade sulphate of potash. After the hole is completely filled, the soil should be firmly tramped, and the surface loosened lightly with a rake in order that it may act as a dust mulch, thereby retaining the moisture.

The above suggestions are general in nature, and others of special application will be made when necessary. The failure to exercise ordinary care on the part of the planter frequently results in a poor tree, and the nursery supplying the trees comes in for censure. The trees we furnish will thrive if given half a chance, and will bear profusely.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on Citrus trifoliata.....	18 to 20 feet each way
Kumquats	10 to 12 feet each way
Peaches and Apples.....	18 to 20 feet each way
Plums	15 to 18 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way
Pears	20 to 30 feet each way
Grapes, Bunch varieties	8 to 10 feet each way
Grapes, Muscadine type	12 to 15 feet each way
Figs	12 to 15 feet each way
Pecans	40 to 60 feet each way

Digging Holes. The holes should be of ample size to accommodate the roots and leave plenty of room for firming the soil; 6 to 12 inches beyond the end of the lateral roots and several inches deeper than the length of the tap-root will answer. Where the soil is inclined to be stiff and heavy, or is underlaid with hard-pan, it is well to dynamite the holes. This should be done when the soil is comparatively dry, and by one who understands the use of dynamite as applied to tree planting. The holes should be dug, as nearly as practicable, just ahead of the planting, otherwise there is a tendency for the soil to dry

Additional Varieties of Peaches:

Champion	Hiley Belle	Queen of Dixie
Chinese Cling	Honey	Rochester
Crawford's Early	Lemon Cling	Red Bird
Dewey	Mountain Rose	Triumph
Francis	Niagara	Uneeda
Glen	Old Mixon Free	Wilma
Hale		

Peaches, as a fruit, are too well known to need any elaborate discussion here. The greatest trouble is that they are not grown as extensively as they should be grown. All of us know or have heard of the successful peach orchards in and around Fort Valley, Ga. There are many other localities in South Georgia, North and Western Florida, and in the Gulf Coast section of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, that possess favorable conditions for growing fine peaches. Select the variety and type best suited to your particular locality, plant a few, or many, take as good care of them as you would with any other business proposition and you will be agreeably surprised at the results.

APPLES

Size	Each	Ten
2-3 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50
3-4 ft. ....	.55	5.00

Varieties: Ben Davis, Delicious, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Red June, Horse, Winesap.

PEARS

Size	Each	Ten
2-3 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50
3-4 ft. ....	.55	5.00

Varieties: Chinese Sand, Garber, Keiffer, LeConte.

PERSIMMONS.

Size.	Each	Ten
1-2 ft.	\$.30	\$2.50
2-3 ft. ....	.40	3.50
3-4 ft. ....	.55	5.00
4-5 ft. ....	.75	7.00
5-7 ft. ....	.90	8.00
2 years	1.25	-----

Varieties: Gailey, Hyakume, Nectar, Okame, Tamopan, Tane-nashi, Triumph, Zengi.

The Japanese Persimmon is a very fine fruit and is rapidly coming to the front. It is well adapted to Florida, South Georgia, and the Gulf Coast regions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, where it should be more extensively planted.

PLUMS

Size	Each	Ten	Hundred
2-3 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3-4 ft. ....	.55	5.00	45.00
4-5 ft. ....	.75	6.50	-----

Varieties: Excelsior, Kelsey, McRea, Red June, Terrell.

There is a growing demand in the near-by markets for good Plums. The extreme lower South has not been growing as many plums as they should for the simple reason that most of the better well known varieties are not adapted to conditions here. However, this is no longer the case, as the Excelsior, McRea and Terrell are well suited to all sections of Florida, South and Middle Georgia, and the lower Gulf Coast sections of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The Kelsey, Red June and Wickson are adapted to some of the sections mentioned above and also to other portions of the Southeastern States.

GRAPES

Size	Each	Ten
1 year	\$.40	\$3.50
2 year .....	.55	5.00

Varieties: (Muscadine Type) Flowers, James, Scuppernong and Thomas. (Bunch Type) Concord, Delaware, Diamond, Ives, Moore's Early, Niagara and Worden.

FIGS

Size	Each	Ten	Hundred
1-2 ft.	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2-3 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
3-4 ft. ....	.55	5.00	45.00
4-6 ft. ....	.75	6.50	.....

Varieties: Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Celeste, Green Ischia, Lemon, Magnolia, White Adriatic.

MULBERRIES

Size	Each	Ten
3-4 ft.	\$.55	\$5.00
4-6 ft. ....	.75	6.50
6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00

Varieties: Downing, Hicks, Merritt and Stubbs.

ROSES

Size	Each	Ten	Hundred
1 and 2 year grades.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$55.00

Varieties:

RED.

General Jacqueminot, Gruss and Teplitz (Virginia R. Cox), Freiherr von Marshall, Madam Masson, Papa Gontier, Climbing Reine Marie Henriette, Ulrich Brunner.

PINK.

Anna de Diesbach, Duchess de Brabant, Madam Caroline Testout, Madam Jules Grolez, Paul Neyron, Pink Maman Cochet, Radiance.

WHITE.

Climbing Devoniensis, Frau Karl Druschki, Kaiserine Augusta Victoria, Margaret Miller, Marie van Houtte, White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW.

Climbing Perle des Jardins, Etoile de Lyon, Isabella Sprunt, Marechal Niel, Safrano.

Plant some roses this fall and winter. The graceful stems and beautiful blooms will amply repay you for your trouble and expense. We have ideal conditions for producing strong, thrifty plants and are enlarging this department of our nursery.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (A very fine hedge plant)

Size	Each	Ten
1 year	\$.45	\$4.00
2 years .....	.60	5.00
3 years	1.00	.....

POMEGRANATES

Size	Each	Ten
1-2 ft.	\$.30	\$2.50
2-3 ft. ....	.40	3.50
3-5 ft. ....	.55	5.00

Varieties: Purple Seed and Sweet.

AMERICAN HOLLY (Ilex Opaca)

Size	Each	Ten
1-2 ft.	\$.60	\$5.50
2-3 ft. ....	.75	7.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
4-6 ft.	1.50	.....

DOGWOOD

Size	Each	Ten
1-2 ft.	\$.45	\$4.00
2-3 ft. ....	.55	5.00
3-4 ft. ....	.75	7.00
4-6 ft.	1.00	.....

Varieties: Red and White.

CAMPHORS

Size	Each	Ten	Hundred
2-3 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
3-4 ft. ....	.75	6.50	55.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	8.00	75.00
5-6 ft.	1.25	10.00	95.00
6-8 ft.	1.50	12.00	.....
8-10 ft.	2.50	23.00	.....

The Camphor is a very successful shade tree and is also ideal as a wind-break or hedge to cover some unsightly view. It is a rapid grower and has dense green foliage which shades to other beautiful colors during the fall and spring. We have some handsome specimens.

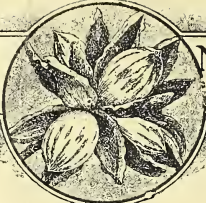
LIVE OAKS

Size	Each	Ten
1-2 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50
2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
3-4 ft.75	6.50
4-6 ft.	1.00

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

Size	Each	Ten
1-2 ft.	\$.60	\$5.00
2-3 ft.75

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NURSERIES

